

Obrium obscuripenne takakuwai (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)
from Island of Sado off Eastern Honshu, Japan

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In a recent paper by the first author (NIISATO, 2006), *Obrium obscuripenne* PIC was carefully redescribed based on specimens from various localities of its almost entire distributional range from Russian Far East, Korea and Japan, and its geographical variation regarding the external and genital morphology discussed. However, regarding the slight geographical variations in several populations, *O. obscuripenne* is provisionally classified into two subspecies based mainly on their coloration: nominal subspecies from the continental area (including Tsushima Islands) and *O. o. takakuwai* NIISATO from the Japanese main islands (NIISATO, *op. cit.*).

Sado Island off eastern Honshu is one of the large accessory islands situated in the Japanese sea. The cerambycid fauna of the island almost agrees with that of eastern Honshu except for a few endemic races as *Pidonia telephia* KUBOKI, *P. sadoensis* KUBOKI, *Miccolamia glabricula sadoensis* HASEGAWA et N. OHBAYASHI and *Mesechthistatus binodosus insularis* HAYASHI (OHBAYASHI & NIISATO, 2007). A single record of *O. obscuripenne* from Sado Island was recognized in a brief description of the field guide edited by KEIHIN-KONCHÛ-DÔKÔKAI (1973). However, this record lacks the detailed collecting data as well as the description of the geographical variation of the species.

We had an opportunity to examine newly collected specimens of *O. obscuripenne* from Sado Island. In the following lines, we will present the geographical variation of the Sado population with detailed collecting data. We would like to thank Dr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA, Messrs. Shigeo TSUYUKI and Hiroyuki SUDÔ for their kind suggestions and/or offer of the invaluable specimens used in this short paper.

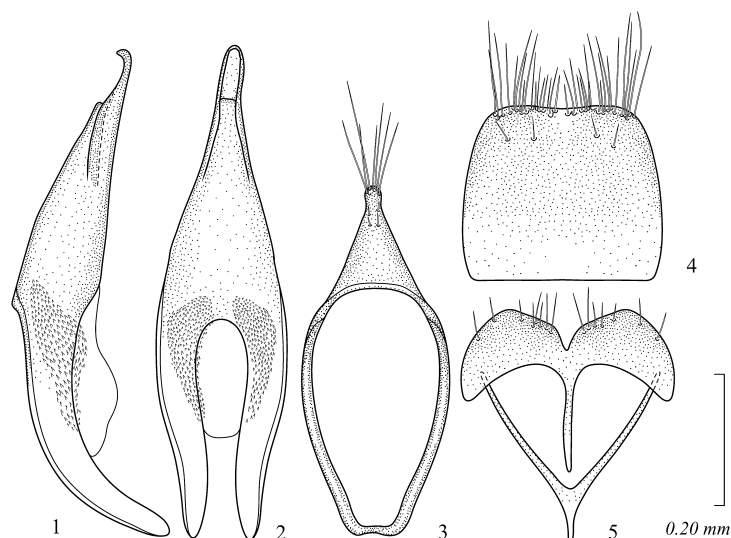
Obrium obscuripenne takakuwai NIISATO, 2006

(Figs. 1–5)

Obrium obscuripenne takakuwai NIISATO, 2006, Elytra, Tokyo, 34, p. 383, figs. 6d-l, 7d-h, 8d-h, 9d-h; type locality: Hirakura, Mie of W. Honshu.

Body length 3.6–4.1 mm in ♂, 4.5–4.8 mm in ♀.

Colour dark reddish brown, with infuscate head and prothorax, and also usually infuscate in apical halves femora except for one male specimen examined, more or less matted in general. Standard ratios of body parts are as follows: HW/PW 1.16–1.31 (M 1.23) in ♂, 1.13–1.17 (M 1.15) in ♀; HW/PA 1.38–1.47 (M 1.41) in ♂, 1.38 in ♀; PL/PA 1.21–1.35 (M 1.27) in ♂, 1.34–1.35 (M 1.34) in ♀; PL/PW 1.05–1.15 (M 1.10) in ♂, 1.10–1.15 (M 1.13) in ♀; PB/PA 0.92–1.04 (M 0.98) in ♂, 0.95–1.00 (M 0.98) in ♀; PW/EW 0.67–0.73 (M 0.70) in ♂, 0.69–0.72



Figs. 1–5. Male genital organs of *Obrium obscuripenne takakuwai* NIISATO, from Sado Island off eastern Honshu. — 1, Median lobe, lateral view; 2, ditto, dorsal view; 3, tegmen, dorsal view; 4, 8th abdominal tergite, dorsal view; 5, 8th and 9th abdominal sternites, ventral view.

(M 0.70) in ♀; PL/EL 0.28–0.29 (M 0.29) in ♂, 0.30–0.31 (M 0.31) in ♀; EL/EW 2.59–2.72 (M 2.70) in ♂, 2.56–2.65 (M 2.60) in ♀; (abbreviations see NIISATO, 2006).

Male genital organs are very similar to those of the Sugadaira population except for the following: 1) Apical part of median lobe strongly elongate, slightly inclined to right; 2) 8th abdominal tergite gently emarginate near middle of apical margin.

Specimens examined. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Donden-yama, Sado Is., off E. Honshu, Niigata Pref., Japan, emerged on 14–V–1998, from the freshly dead twig of *Fraxinus mandshurica* RUPR. var. *japonica* MAXIM., T. KINOSHITA leg.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Kamimura-ue, Sado Is., Sado C., Niigata Pref., 3–VI–2007, collected from the blossoms of *Castanopsis sieboldii* MAKINO, H. SUDÔ leg.

Distribution. Hokkaido, Honshu, Sado Is., Oki Is., Shikoku and Kyushu.

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